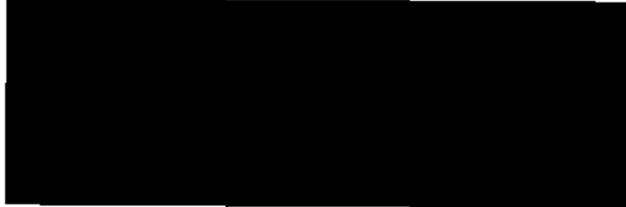


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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Administrative Appeals Office
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services



H6

DATE: **AUG 16 2012** Office: MEXICO CITY, MEXICO FILE:

IN RE:

APPLICATION: Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility under Section 212(a)(9)(B)(v)
of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(v)

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:

SELF REPRESENTED

INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All of the documents related to this matter have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Please be advised that any further inquiry that you might have concerning your case must be made to that office.

If you believe the AAO inappropriately applied the law in reaching its decision, or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen in accordance with the instructions on Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$630. The specific requirements for filing such a motion can be found at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. **Do not file any motion directly with the AAO.** Please be aware that 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i) requires any motion to be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen.

Thank you,

Perry R. Hew
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The waiver application was denied by the Field Office Director, Mexico City, Mexico and the matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is a native and a citizen of Mexico who was found to be inadmissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) for having been unlawfully present in the United States for more than one year and seeking admission within 10 years of his last departure. The applicant is a spouse of a U.S. citizen and the beneficiary of an approved Petition for Alien Relative. He seeks a waiver under section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(v), in order to reside in the United States with his spouse and child.

The director concluded that the applicant had failed to establish that the bar to his admission would impose extreme hardship on a qualifying relative and denied the Form I-601, Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility, accordingly. *See Field Office Director's Decision*, dated July 2, 2010.

On appeal, the applicant requests his waiver application be reconsidered and submits additional hardship evidence for consideration. *See Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion*, received on July 30, 2010.

The evidence of record includes, but is not limited to: statements from the applicant, his spouse, and mother-in-law; financial evidence including receipts for money transfers and household bills; family photographs, and information on violence in Mexico. The entire record was reviewed and considered in rendering a decision on the appeal.

Section 212(a)(9) states in pertinent part:

(B) Aliens Unlawfully Present.-

(i) In general. - Any alien (other than an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence) who-

....

(II) has been unlawfully present in the United States for one year or more, and who again seeks admission within 10 years of the date of such alien's departure or removal from the United States, is inadmissible.

(ii) Construction of unlawful presence.- For purposes of this paragraph, an alien is deemed to be unlawfully present in the United States if the alien is present in the United States after the expiration of the period of stay

authorized by the Attorney General or is present in the United States without being admitted or paroled.

(iii) Exceptions.-

(I) Minors.-No period of time in which an alien is under 18 years of age shall be taken into account in determining the period of unlawful presence in the United States under clause (i).

The record reflects that the applicant entered the United States in February 1996 without inspection and remained in the United States until April 2008, when he voluntarily departed the United States.¹ When he entered the United States, the applicant was 16 years old. He turned 18 years of age on March 17, 1998. Based on the applicant's history, the AAO finds that the applicant accrued unlawful presence from March 18, 1998, the day after his 18th birthday, until his departure in April 2008. As the applicant accrued unlawful presence of more than one year and is seeking admission within 10 years of his 2008 departure, he is inadmissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) of the Act. The applicant does not contest his inadmissibility.

Section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act provides for a waiver of section 212(a)(9)(B)(i) inadmissibility as follows:

The Attorney General [now Secretary of Homeland Security] has sole discretion to waive clause (i) in the case of an immigrant who is the spouse or son or daughter of a United States citizen or of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, if it is established . . . that the refusal of admission to such immigrant alien would result in extreme hardship to the citizen or lawfully resident spouse or parent of such alien.

A waiver of inadmissibility under section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act is dependent on a showing that the bar to admission imposes extreme hardship on a qualifying relative, which includes the U.S. citizen or lawfully resident spouse or parent of the applicant. Hardship to the applicant or other family members can be considered only insofar as it results in hardship to a qualifying relative. If extreme hardship to a qualifying relative is established, the applicant is statutorily eligible for a waiver, and USCIS then assesses whether a favorable exercise of discretion is warranted. *See Matter of Mendez-Moralez*, 21 I&N Dec. 296, 301 (BIA 1996).

The record contains references to hardship the applicant's child would experience if the waiver application were denied. It is noted that Congress did not include hardship to an alien's children

¹ The record contains inconsistent dates for the applicant's departure in 2008; however, in the instant case, the inconsistency in the departure date is inconsequential to the finding of inadmissibility.

as factors to be considered in assessing extreme hardship. The applicant's spouse meets the definition of a qualifying relative. The applicant's child is not a qualifying relative for purposes of the waiver sought and, therefore, any hardship he might experience as a result of the applicant's inadmissibility will be considered only to the extent it results in hardship to the applicant's spouse.

Extreme hardship is "not a definable term of fixed and inflexible content or meaning," but "necessarily depends upon the facts and circumstances peculiar to each case." *Matter of Hwang*, 10 I&N Dec. 448, 451 (BIA 1964). In *Matter of Cervantes-Gonzalez*, the Board provided a list of factors it deemed relevant in determining whether an alien has established extreme hardship to a qualifying relative. 22 I&N Dec. 560, 565 (BIA 1999). The factors include the presence of a lawful permanent resident or United States citizen spouse or parent in this country; the qualifying relative's family ties outside the United States; the conditions in the country or countries to which the qualifying relative would relocate and the extent of the qualifying relative's ties in such countries; the financial impact of departure from this country; and significant conditions of health, particularly when tied to an unavailability of suitable medical care in the country to which the qualifying relative would relocate. *Id.* The Board added that not all of the foregoing factors need be analyzed in any given case and emphasized that the list of factors was not exclusive. *Id.* at 566.

The Board has also held that the common or typical results of removal and inadmissibility do not constitute extreme hardship, and has listed certain individual hardship factors considered common rather than extreme. These factors include: economic disadvantage, loss of current employment, inability to maintain one's present standard of living, inability to pursue a chosen profession, separation from family members, severing community ties, cultural readjustment after living in the United States for many years, cultural adjustment of qualifying relatives who have never lived outside the United States, inferior economic and educational opportunities in the foreign country, or inferior medical facilities in the foreign country. *See generally Matter of Cervantes-Gonzalez*, 22 I&N Dec. at 568; *Matter of Pilch*, 21 I&N Dec. 627, 631-32 (BIA 1996); *Matter of Ige*, 20 I&N Dec. 880, 883 (BIA 1994); *Matter of Ngai*, 19 I&N Dec. 245, 246-47 (Comm'r 1984); *Matter of Kim*, 15 I&N Dec. 88, 89-90 (BIA 1974); *Matter of Shaughnessy*, 12 I&N Dec. 810, 813 (BIA 1968).

However, though hardships may not be extreme when considered abstractly or individually, the Board has made it clear, "[r]elevant factors, though not extreme in themselves, must be considered in the aggregate in determining whether extreme hardship exists." *Matter of O-J-O-*, 21 I&N Dec. 381, 383 (BIA 1996) (quoting *Matter of Ige*, 20 I&N Dec. at 882). The adjudicator "must consider the entire range of factors concerning hardship in their totality and determine whether the combination of hardships takes the case beyond those hardships ordinarily associated with deportation." *Id.*

The actual hardship associated with an abstract hardship factor such as family separation, economic disadvantage, cultural readjustment, et cetera, differs in nature and severity depending on the unique circumstances of each case, as does the cumulative hardship a qualifying relative experiences as a result of aggregated individual hardships. *See, e.g., In re Bing Chih Kao and Mei*

Tsui Lin, 23 I&N Dec. 45, 51 (BIA 2001) (distinguishing *Matter of Pilch* regarding hardship faced by qualifying relatives on the basis of variations in the length of residence in the United States and the ability to speak the language of the country to which they would relocate). For example, though family separation has been found to be a common result of inadmissibility or removal, separation from family living in the United States can also be the most important single hardship factor in considering hardship in the aggregate. See *Salcido-Salcido*, 138 F.3d at 1293 (quoting *Contreras-Buenfil v. INS*, 712 F.2d 401, 403 (9th Cir. 1983)); but see *Matter of Ngai*, 19 I&N Dec. at 247 (separation of spouse and children from applicant not extreme hardship due to conflicting evidence in the record and because applicant and spouse had been voluntarily separated from one another for 28 years). Therefore, we consider the totality of the circumstances in determining whether denial of admission would result in extreme hardship to a qualifying relative.

The AAO now turns to the question of whether the applicant in the present case has established that a qualifying relative would experience extreme hardship as a result of his inadmissibility.

On appeal, the applicant states that it is not safe in [REDACTED] where he shares a home with his parents and brothers. His spouse will not join him in Mexico, because she is concerned about their safety. He submits articles regarding violence in Mexico that corroborate his assertions. The applicant also states that he cannot financially support his family, because his bank account has a negative balance. A bank letter, dated April 10, 2008, corroborates that the applicant's checking account was overdrawn and indicates that the account had a negative balance of \$543. The applicant also states that his son needs him and should have both parents with him.

The applicant's spouse states that she is experiencing both emotional and financial hardship. The applicant financially assists her but it is not enough to pay all the bills. The record contains copies of household bills and receipts of money transfers from the applicant to his spouse. She also is concerned about their son's health. He asks for the applicant and she does not like to see him depressed. She cannot take him to Mexico to see the applicant because she works many hours and also feels that it is not safe for them there.

A letter from the applicant's mother-in-law indicates that she and the applicant's father-in-law care for the applicant's son when the applicant's spouse works. She states that the applicant's son misses him and asks about him often. She indicates that the applicant sends money when he can.

The record also contains a letter from an attorney indicating that he represents the applicant and his spouse and has filed a complaint in regards to an apartment fire that occurred on March 5, 2007 at [REDACTED]

Having reviewed the preceding evidence, the AAO finds that the applicant's spouse would experience extreme hardship if the waiver application is denied and she relocates to Mexico. In reaching this conclusion, we note that the applicant's spouse is not a native of Mexico and does not have family there other than the applicant. The applicant's spouse has strong family ties in the United States and cannot benefit from their support in Mexico. She is gainfully employed and her

parents assist her in caring for her son. We also note that the applicant's spouse is concerned for her and their son's safety should they relocate. The U.S. Department of State has issued a travel warning for Mexico, updated on February 8, 2012, reporting an increase in incidents of roadblocks by transnational criminal organizations (TCO) in various parts of Mexico in which both local and expatriate communities have been victimized. The report further indicates that attacks on Mexican government officials, law enforcement and military personnel, and other incidents of TCO-related violence have occurred throughout [REDACTED]. Accordingly, the AAO concludes that the applicant's spouse would experience extreme hardship should she relocate to Mexico.

The record, however, does not establish that the applicant's spouse would experience extreme hardship if she remains in the United States. The AAO acknowledges that the applicant and his spouse have a loving relationship, and nothing in this decision should be interpreted as suggesting otherwise. However, the record does not demonstrate that the applicant's spouse is experiencing extreme hardship resulting from their separation. Although the record indicates that the applicant's spouse is employed and the applicant financially assists her, the record does not demonstrate the family's total household income and expenses. Without such evidence, the AAO cannot conclude that the applicant's spouse is experiencing financial hardship as a result of her separation from the applicant. A bank letter indicates that the applicant's account was overdrawn in April 2008, but it does not demonstrate that the negative balance still exists or that the applicant's spouse now experiences financial hardship related to this overdraft. Similarly, household bills that the applicant has submitted are for the applicant's residence before his departure and do not reflect current household expenses, as the appeal form indicates that the applicant's spouse lives with her parents. Furthermore, the applicant's spouse is concerned that their six-year old son is depressed, and she is concerned about his health. However, the record contains no medical evidence indicating their son is experiencing any medical or emotional problems. The assertions of the applicant's spouse are relevant evidence and have been considered. However, absent supporting documentation, these assertions are insufficient proof of hardship. *See Matter of Kwan*, 14 I&N Dec. 175 (BIA 1972) ("Information in an affidavit should not be disregarded simply because it appears to be hearsay; in administrative proceedings, that fact merely affects the weight to be afforded it."). Going on record without supporting documentary evidence generally is not sufficient for purposes of meeting the burden of proof in these proceedings. *See Matter of Soffici*, 22 I&N Dec. 158, 165 (Comm. 1998) (citing *Matter of Treasure Craft of California*, 14 I&N Dec. 190 (Reg. Comm. 1972)). Moreover, the applicant fails to explain what type of hardship, if any, the 2007 fire caused his spouse. Therefore, the AAO concludes, considering the evidence in the aggregate, the hardship experienced by the applicant's spouse resulting from their separation does not rise to the level of extreme.

We can find extreme hardship warranting a waiver of inadmissibility only where an applicant has demonstrated extreme hardship to a qualifying relative in the scenario of separation *and* the scenario of relocation. A claim that a qualifying relative will relocate and thereby suffer extreme hardship can easily be made for purposes of the waiver even where there is no actual intention to relocate. *Cf. Matter of Ige*, 20 I&N Dec. 880, 886 (BIA 1994). Furthermore, to relocate and suffer extreme hardship, where remaining the United States and being separated from the applicant

would not result in extreme hardship, is a matter of choice and not the result of inadmissibility. *Id.*, also cf. *Matter of Pilch*, 21 I&N Dec. 627, 632-33 (BIA 1996). As the applicant has not demonstrated extreme hardship from separation, we cannot find that refusal of admission would result in extreme hardship to the qualifying relative in this case.

The applicant has not established statutory eligibility for a waiver of his inadmissibility under section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act. As the applicant has not established extreme hardship to his qualifying family member if she lived in the United States, no purpose would be served in determining whether the applicant merits a waiver as a matter of discretion.

In proceedings for application for waiver of grounds of inadmissibility under section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act, the burden of proving eligibility remains entirely with the applicant. *See* section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. Here, the applicant has not met that burden. Accordingly, the appeal will be dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.